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Discovery of human antibodies against black cobra toxins

Mia Øhlenschläger¹, Mikael R. Andersen¹, Brian Lohse², Andreas H. Laustsen^{1,2}

¹Department of Biotechnology and Biomedicine, Technical University of Denmark

²Department of Drug Design and Pharmacology, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen

1 Recombinant antivenom – a new hope!

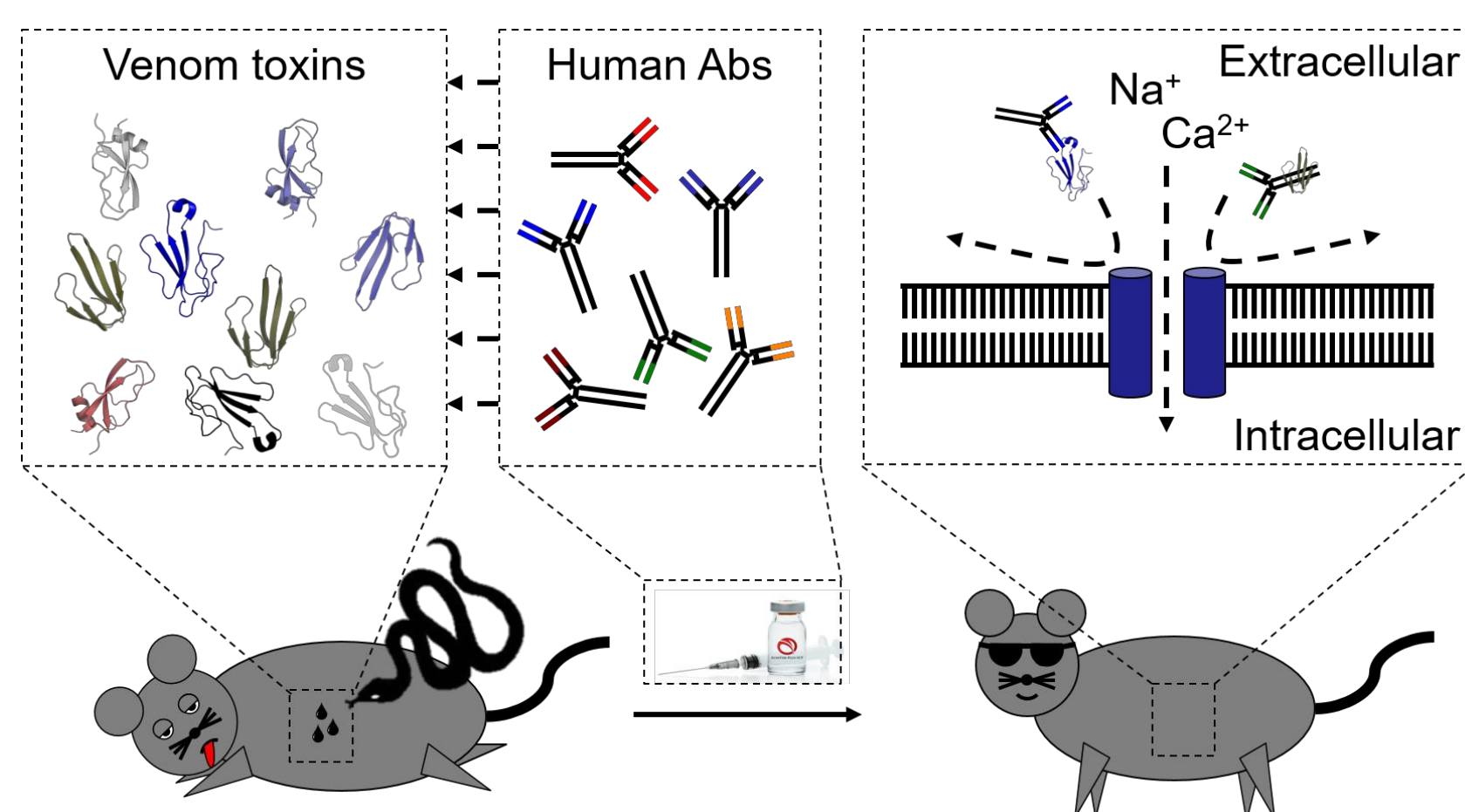
Snakebite envenoming represents a major health threat in tropical parts of the developing world¹. Animal-derived antisera currently constitute the only effective treatment option, but are associated with severe side effects due to incompatibility with the human immune system². We aim at discovering human antibodies that target the medically most important toxins from *N. melanoleuca* venom using phage display technology.

Naja melanoleuca

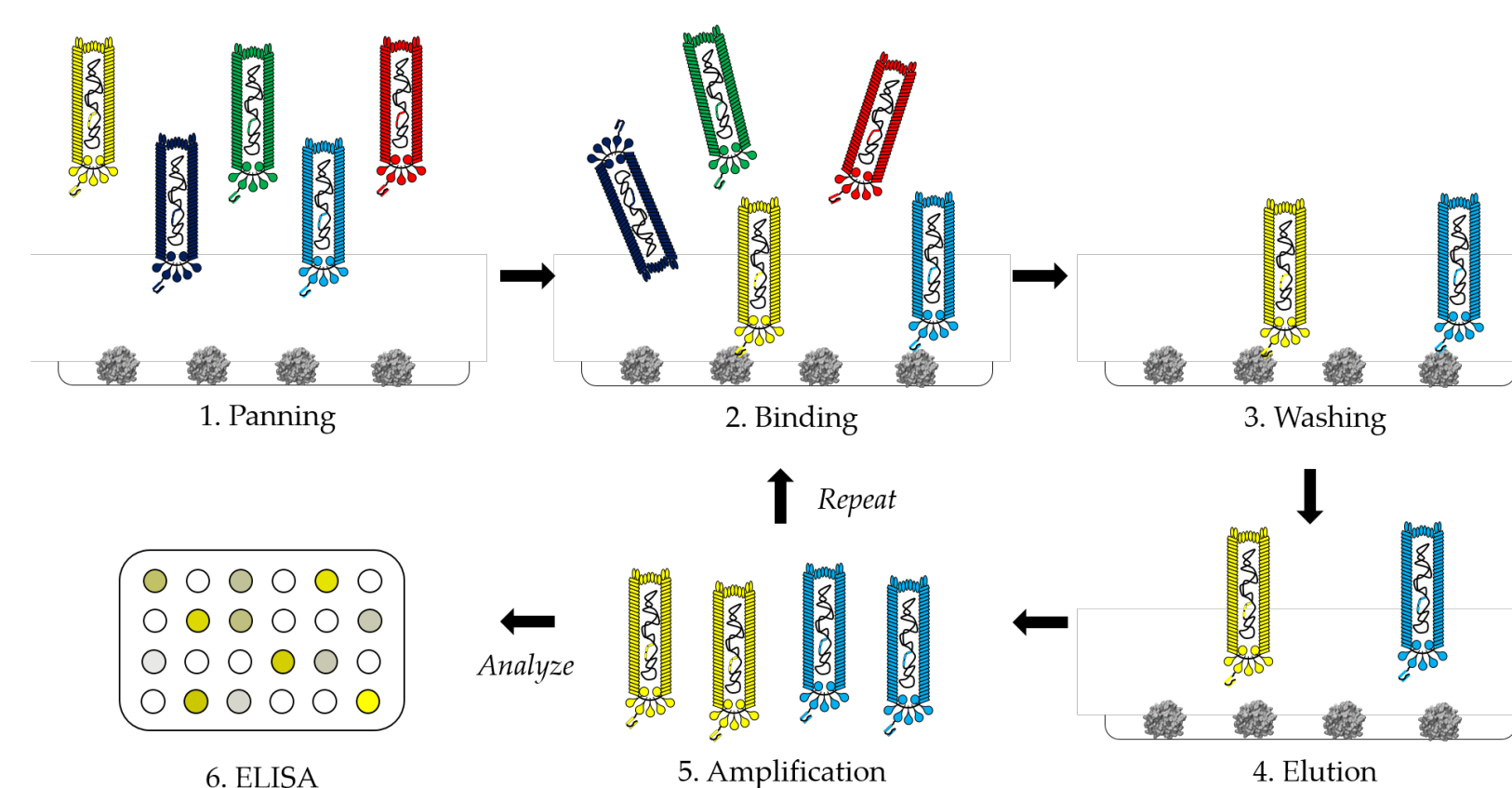


[5]

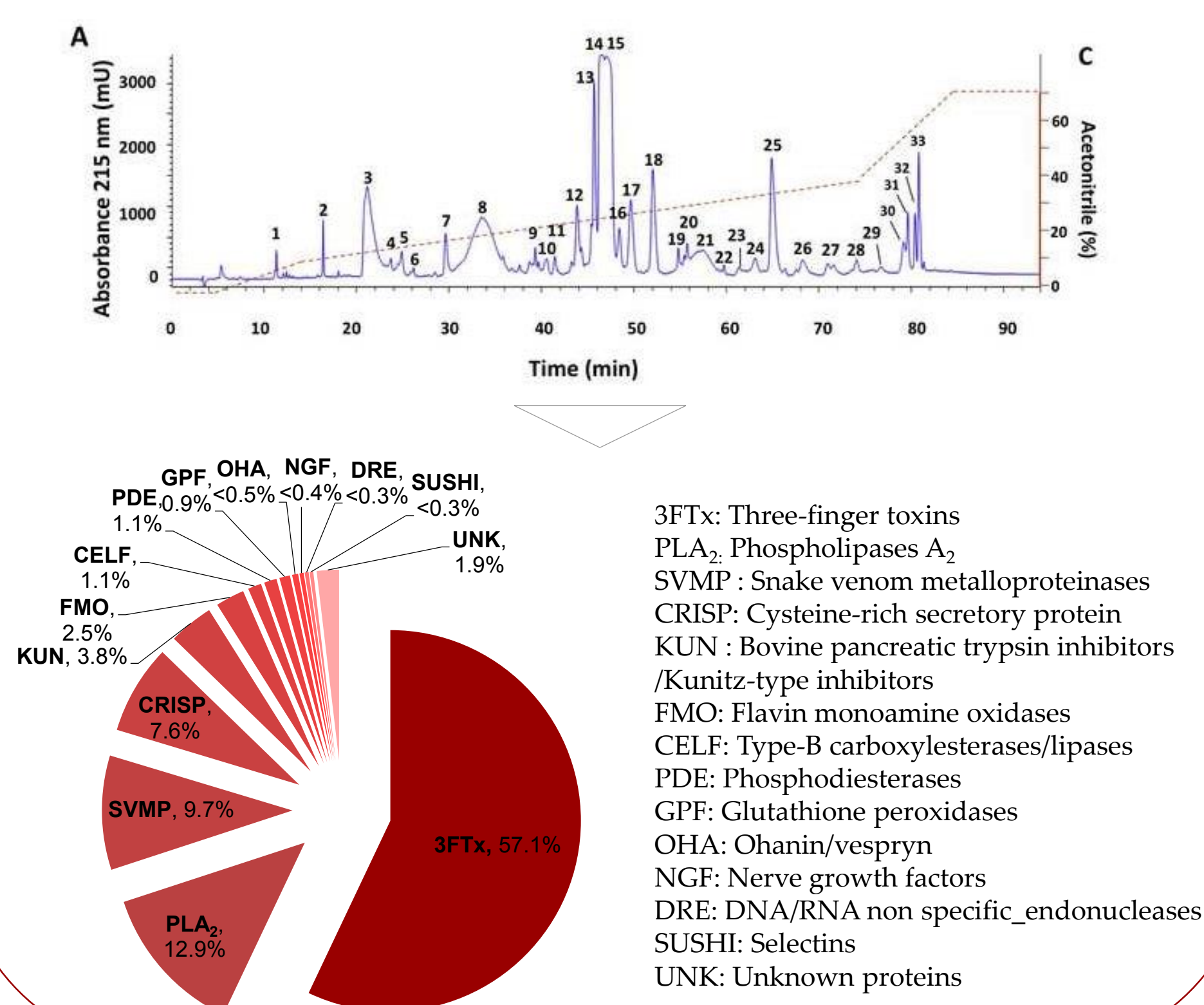
2 Antibody-mixtures may protect against envenoming by targeting several toxins



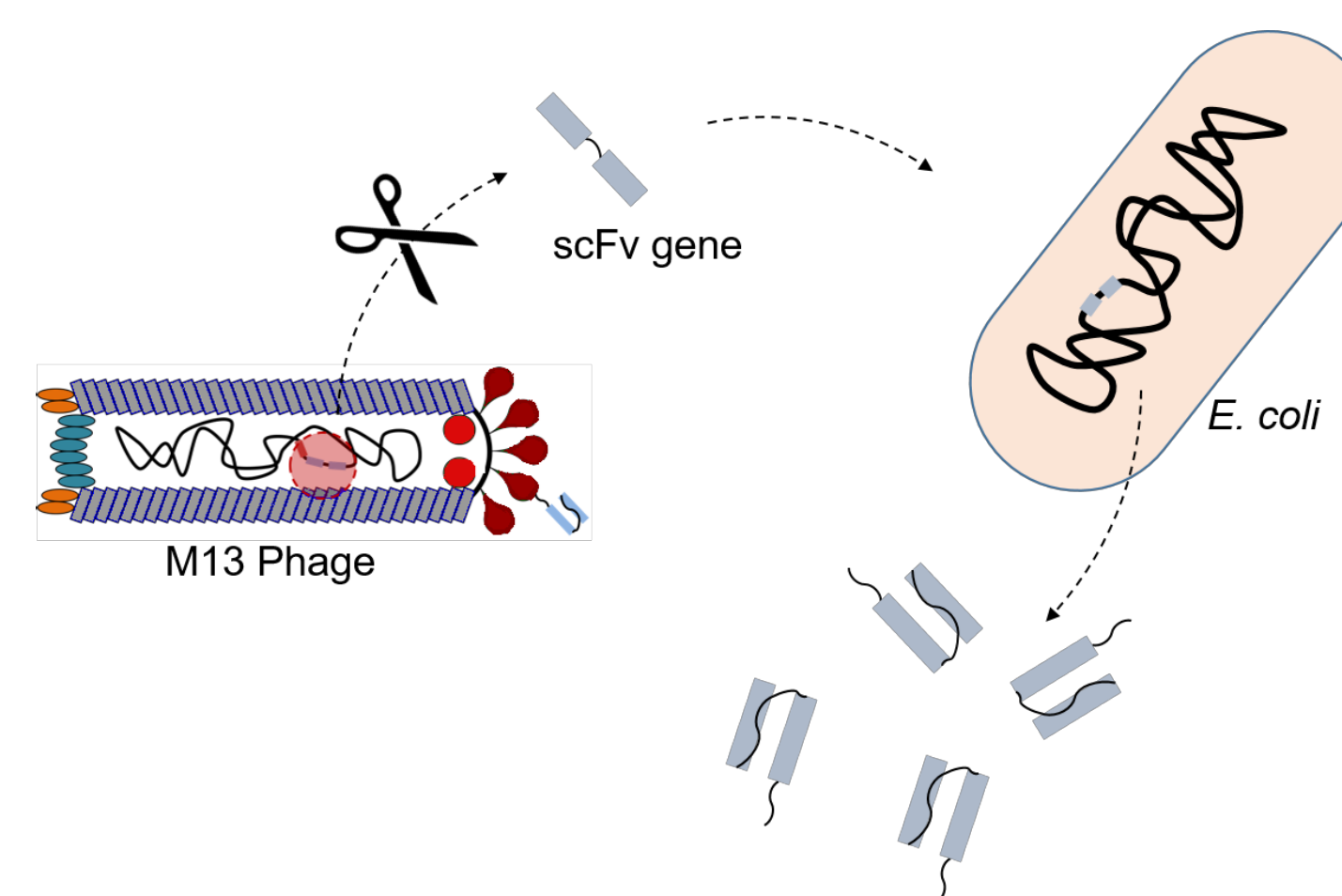
4 Selection of high-affinity antibodies using scFv displaying phages



3 Toxin composition of *N. melanoleuca* venom



5 Expression of soluble scFvs in *E. coli*



6 IgGs against black cobra neurotoxins

We hope to discover human scFvs against medically important neurotoxins from *N. melanoleuca*. These may be converted to human IgGs for prolonged protection against systemic neurotoxicity in human snakebite victims. This may help bring recombinant antivenoms with higher efficacy and fewer side effects to the market!

References

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- [3] Laustsen AH. (2016) Recombinant Antivenoms. University of Copenhagen.
- [4] Lauridsen LP, Laustsen AH, Lomonte B, Gutiérrez JM. (2016) Exploring the venom of the forest cobra; Toxicovenomics and antivenom profiling of the *Naja melanoleuca* snake, Submitted to *Journal of Proteomics*
- [5] Image found on <http://pngimg.com/img/animals/snake> [Accessed 30th of August 2016]

Contact information

miaoehl@gmail.com / (+45) 30112038

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